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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Zilka-Kotab, PC P.O. BOX 721120 SAN JOSE, CA 95172-1120			CHANKONG, DOHM	
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			2152	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/802,452

Applicant(s)

COX ET AL.

Examiner

Dohm Chankong

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 July 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-45 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 12-14, 27-29, 36 and 37 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11, 15-26, 30-35 and 38-45 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/30/2004.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1> Applicant's amendment and remarks have been received. Applicant has cancelled claims 12-14, 27-29 and 36-37. Claims 39-47 have been added. Claims 1-11, 15-26, 30-35, and 38-47 are now presented for examination.

Response to Arguments

2> Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-11, 15-26, 30-35 and 38-45 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection necessitated by Applicant's amendments.

3> In regards to claims 10 and 17, and specifically, the maintenance manager of the present invention, Applicant asserts that Hawkins' use of a hot sync manager is not analogous to the claimed maintenance manager. However, Hawkins makes clear the hot sync manager has the following functionality:

“...if this not the preferred the personal computer [sic], the hot sync manager proceeds to step 550...” [column 8 «lines 46-63» | column 9 «lines 2-15» which is analogous to:

operable to detect whether the maintenance node is the home maintenance node for the handheld computer connected to the maintenance node];

“...attempts to obtain an IP address, a host name, and a SubNet mask that will be used to locate the preferred personal computer system...” [column 7 «lines 6-13» and analogous to: locate the home maintenance node for the handheld computer if the maintenance node is not the home maintenance node];

"...then the Hot sync manager will look across the network for the preferred personal computer at step 555. If the personal computer can be contacted across the network then the synchronization will be performed..." [column 9 «lines 2-15» which is analogous to: open(ing) a maintenance session across the network between the located home maintenance node and the connected handheld computer, and perform a maintenance operation using the maintenance database].

Examiner asserts therefore that the hot sync manager has functionality comparable to that of the maintenance manager as claimed by Applicant in claims 10 and 17.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4> The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5> Claims 1-7, 9-24, 26-42, 44 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hawkins et al, U.S Patent No. 6.006.274 ["Hawkins"], in view of Albrecht, U.S Patent Publication US 2001/0005889 A1 ["Albrecht"], in further view of Jennery et al, U.S Patent No. 6.742.025 ["Jennery"].

6> As to claim 1, Hawkins teaches a method for maintaining handheld computers at a location remote from a home maintenance node containing a maintenance database for at

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least one of the handheld computers and connected to the remote location through a network

[abstract | Figure 4], the method comprising:

connecting of the handheld computers to a maintenance node [column 5 «lines 59-65»

where: personal computer 110 is the maintenance node];

detecting whether the maintenance node is the home maintenance node for the handheld computer [claim 6];

locating the home maintenance node for the handheld computer if the connected maintenance node is not the home maintenance node [column 5 «line 66» to column 6 «lines 12»];

opening a maintenance session between the handheld computer and the home maintenance node [column 6 «lines 2-7»]; and

performing maintenance on the handheld computer [column 6 «lines 2-7»].

Hawkins does not explicitly disclose that maintenance includes virus scanning or running diagnostics on the handheld.

7> Jennery discloses remotely running diagnostics on a handheld, wherein the diagnostics include an operation selected from the group consisting: checking for broken shortcuts, checking for missing files, checking for temporary files that can be deleted, checking a registry area, deleting games, and deleting proprietary information that employees should not have installed on the handheld computer [abstract | column 3 «lines 1-22» | column 11 «lines 58-67»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Jennery's diagnostics functionality, such as his deletion of unauthorized information, into

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Hawkins to update the PDA's data and prevent unauthorized files from being taken on the handheld device.

8> Albrecht discloses scanning data on a computer for viruses, wherein scanning includes reading said data from the handheld, storing said data at least temporarily on a computer system, scanning said data for viruses with a virus detection program, cleaning said data of viruses identified in the scanning, and updating the data on the handheld based on results of the scanning utilizing the virus detection program [abstract | Figure 1 | paragraphs 0001, 0009, 0010 0011, 0014, 0018]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Albrecht's centralized virus scanning functionality into Hawkins' PDA-host computer system to allow the host computer to perform virus scanning of files for the PDA. One would have been motivated to perform such an implementation because of the limited processing and memory capabilities of the PDA which would either be unable or inefficiently be able to perform its own virus scan.

9> As to claim 2, Hawkins teaches a method wherein there is a one-to-one relationship between the handheld computers and the maintenance nodes such that each of the maintenance nodes represent the home maintenance node for only one handheld computer (column 5, lines 58-59 whereby each user having his own personal computer signifies the one-to-one relationship between the user's handheld and the user's personal computer).

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10> As to claim 3, Hawkins teaches a method wherein a central maintenance node is the home maintenance node for all of the handheld computers (column 2, lines 1-3).

11> As to claim 4, Hawkins teaches a method wherein connecting the handheld computer to the maintenance node comprises connecting a serial line between the handheld computer and a personal computer (Figure 4).

12> As to claim 5, Hawkins teaches a method wherein connecting a serial line comprises placing the handheld computer in a cradle connected to the serial line (Figure 4).

13> As to claim 6, Hawkins teaches a method wherein detecting whether the maintenance node is the home maintenance node comprises comparing an identifier for the handheld computer with an identifier stored in a maintenance database of the home maintenance node (column 5, line 49 to column 6, line 12 and claim 6).

14> As to claim 7, Hawkins teaches a method wherein locating the home maintenance node for the handheld computer comprises connecting to network coupled to a plurality of home maintenance nodes (column 5, lines 25-52 and column 7, lines 56-63).

15> As to claim 9, Hawkins does not teach a method wherein locating the home maintenance node for the handheld computer comprises connecting to a network coupled to a

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central maintenance node containing maintenance databases for each of the handheld computers.

16> Jennery teaches a method wherein locating the home maintenance node for the handheld computer comprises connecting to a network coupled to a central maintenance node containing maintenance databases for each of the handheld computers (abstract | Figure 3 | column 2 «lines 36-44» | column 3 «lines 36-57»). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Jennery's central maintenance node implementation into Hawkins' method to allow multiple users to connect to their own home systems and store their personal data through a single access point to enable remote accessing.

17> As to claim 10, Hawkins teaches a method wherein opening a maintenance session between the handheld computer and the home maintenance node comprises running a maintenance manager stored on the home maintenance node (Figure 4, item 461 and column 9, lines 13-15).

18> As to claim 11, Hawkins teaches a method wherein performing maintenance on the handheld computer comprises synchronizing data stored on the handheld computer with data stored on a maintenance database located in the home maintenance node (abstract).

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19> As to claim 15, Hawkins teaches performing maintenance on the handheld computer but not that the maintenance comprises updating software installed on the handheld computer.

20> Jennery teaches a method wherein performing maintenance a handheld computer comprises updating software installed on the handheld computer [abstract]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have implemented Jennery's method of performing maintenance in Hawkins to allow application software on a handheld to be up-to-date with the latest version of the application. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Jennery's functionality of deletion of unauthorized information into Hawkins to update the PDA's data and prevent unauthorized files from being taken on the handheld device.

21> As to claim 16, Hawkins does not disclose the method wherein performing maintenance on the handheld computer comprises deleting unauthorized software from the handheld computer.

22> As to claim 40, Hawkins does not disclose a method of claim 1 wherein the diagnostics include checking for broken shortcuts, checking for missing files, checking for temporary files that can be deleted, checking a registry area, deleting names, and deleting proprietary information that employees should not have installed on the handheld computer.

23> Jennery discloses remotely running diagnostics on a handheld, wherein the diagnostics include an operation selected from the group consisting: checking for broken shortcuts, checking for missing files, checking for temporary files that can be deleted, checking a registry area, deleting games, and deleting proprietary information that employees should not have installed on the handheld computer [abstract | column 2 «lines 46-57» | column 11 «lines 58-67»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Jennery's diagnostics functionality into Hawkins including the ability to delete unauthorized files from the PDA to more efficiently utilize the PDA's limited memory space.

24> As to claim 41, Hawkins discloses a method of claim 1 wherein the maintenance database contains information on the handheld computer including a personal calendar, contacts, tasks, a list of software and corresponding versions installed on the handheld computer, and a history of diagnostics and repairs for the handheld computer [column 5 «lines 35-43»].

25> As to claim 43, Hawkins does not disclose the method of claim 3 wherein the central maintenance node including a central maintenance manager that has access to a tracking database, a rules database, and a download database containing information to be downloaded to the handheld computer.

26> Jennery discloses the central maintenance node including a central maintenance manager that has access to a tracking database, a rules database, and a download database containing information to be downloaded to the handheld computer [Figure 3 «items 32, 46, 48, 50» | column 6 «lines 19-45 and 55-65» | column 8 «lines 8-34»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Jennery's central maintenance node, manager, and related databases into Hawkins' system for the obtained advantage of allowing the central node to control the data stored in the network device [column 2 «lines 37-44»].

27> As to claim 44, Hawkins does not disclose the method of claim 43 including a tracking database, rules database or download database.

28> Jennery discloses a tracking database containing problem/action information relating to different problems found and different actions taken on a plurality of the handheld computers, configuration information, and software versions contained on each handheld computer [column 7 «lines 44-48» | column 8 «lines 8-62»]; the rules database defines preferred configurations on the handheld computers and identifies software that should not be installed on the handheld computers [column 9 «lines 9-19» | column 11 «lines 46-67»]; and the download database includes software licensing information that is downloaded to the handheld computers [column 8 «lines 19-34» where: the special version identifier is analogous to software licensing information]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Jennery's databases into Hawkins' to keep better track of the information

that is stored on the handheld computers and would allow more efficient data management of said information by the central node.

29> As to claim 45, Hawkins' does not disclose the method of claim 44 wherein the central node includes a user interface which allows a system administrator to configure and update the databases.

30> Jennery discloses a user interface which allows a system administrator to configure and update the databases [column 6 «lines 42-45»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Jennery's user interface into Hawkins' system to allow users access to the configuration data stored on the databases and the ability to modify and update said configuration to be in accordance with their handheld computers.

31> Jennery discloses a method wherein performing maintenance on the handheld computer comprises deleting unauthorized software from the handheld computer [column 11 «lines 58-67»].

32> As to claim 17, Hawkins teaches a system for maintaining a plurality of handheld computers configured for connection to a network having a plurality of maintenance nodes coupled thereto, each of said plurality of handheld computers having a home maintenance node (abstract, Figure 1, and column 5, lines 58-59), the system comprising:

for each handheld computer, a maintenance database stored on the home maintenance

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node and associated with the handheld computer (Figure 4, item 463 and column 9, lines 29-31); and

a maintenance manager installed on each of the maintenance nodes and operable to detect whether the maintenance node is the home maintenance node for the handheld computer connected to the maintenance node, locate the home maintenance node for the handheld computer if the maintenance node is not the home maintenance node, open a maintenance session across the network between the located home maintenance node and the connected handheld computer, and perform a maintenance operation using the maintenance database stored on the home maintenance node (Figure 4, items 421, 450 and column 5, line 49 to column 6, line 12 and column 7, line 56 to column 8, line 32).

Hawkins does not explicitly disclose that maintenance includes virus scanning or running diagnostics on the handheld.

33> Jennery discloses remotely running diagnostics on a handheld, wherein the diagnostics include an operation selected from the group consisting: checking for broken shortcuts, checking for missing files, checking for temporary files that can be deleted, checking a registry area, deleting games, and deleting proprietary information that employees should not have installed on the handheld computer [abstract | column 3 «lines 1-22» | column 11 «lines 58-67»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Jennery's diagnostics functionality, such as his deletion of unauthorized information, into Hawkins to update the PDA's data and prevent unauthorized files from being taken on the handheld device.

34> Albrecht discloses scanning data on a computer for viruses, wherein scanning includes reading said data from the handheld, storing said data at least temporarily on a computer system, scanning said data for viruses with a virus detection program, cleaning said data of viruses identified in the scanning, and updating the data on the handheld based on results of the scanning utilizing the virus detection program [abstract | Figure 1 | paragraphs 0001, 0009, 0010 0011, 0014, 0018]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Albrecht's centralized virus scanning functionality into Hawkins' PDA-host computer system to allow the host computer to perform virus scanning of files for the PDA. One would have been motivated to perform such an implementation because of the limited processing and memory capabilities of the PDA which would either be unable or inefficiently be able to perform its own virus scan.

35> As to claim 18, Hawkins teaches a system wherein there is a one-to-one relationship between the handheld computers and the maintenance nodes such that each of the maintenance nodes represent the home maintenance node for only one handheld computer (column 5, lines 58-59 whereby each user having his own personal computer signifies the one-to-one relationship between the user's handheld and the user's personal computer).

36> As to claim 19, Hawkins teaches a system wherein a central maintenance node is the home maintenance node for all of the handheld computers (column 2, lines 1-3).

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37> As to claim 20, Hawkins does not teach a system wherein the central maintenance node is a server.

38> Jennery teaches a system wherein the central maintenance node is a server [Figure 3].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Hawkins' central maintenance node as a server to allow the user remote access to the user's home data.

39> As to claim 21, Hawkins teaches a system wherein the central maintenance node is connected to the Internet (column 6, lines 1-7 where the network is the Internet).

40> As to claim 22, Hawkins teaches a system wherein the handheld computer is connected to the maintenance node through a high-speed communications interface (column 3, lines 11-21 where the serial line is the high speed communications interface).

41> As to claim 23, Hawkins teaches a system wherein the handheld computer is connected to the maintenance node through a serial line (column 3, lines 11-21 and Figure 4).

42> As to claim 24, Hawkins teaches a system wherein the serial line is connected to a cradle configured to hold the handheld computer (column 3, lines 11-21 and Figure 4).

43> As to claim 25, as it is merely a system that performs the steps of the method of claim 8, it does not teach or further define over the limitations of claim 8. Therefore, claim 25 is rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim 8, supra.

44> As to claim 26, Hawkins teaches a system wherein the maintenance manager is configured to synchronize data stored on the handheld computer with data stored on the maintenance database located in the home maintenance node (abstract).

45> As to claim 30, Hawkins teaches a maintenance manager (Figure 4, item 421), but does not one that is configured to update software installed on the handheld computer.

46> Jennery teaches performing maintenance a handheld computer comprising updating software installed on the handheld computer [abstract]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have implemented Jennery's system of performing maintenance in Hawkins' maintenance manager to allow application software on a handheld to be up-to-date with the latest version of the application.

47> As to claim 31, Hawkins teaches a maintenance manager but not one that is configured to delete unauthorized software from the handheld computer.

48> Jennery teaches checking and removing unauthorized software and programs from computer systems [column 11 «lines 57-67»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

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skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Jennery's security functionality into Hawkins' maintenance manager so the personal computer can prevent any unauthorized software from being installed on the handheld computer.

49> As to claim 39, Hawkins' discloses a system wherein the communication link is selected from the group consisting of a serial line, a dial-up line, a network, and a wireless connection [abstract Figure 1 | Figure 4 | Figure 6].

50> As to claim 32, Hawkins teaches a computer program product for maintaining handheld computers at a location remote from a home maintenance node containing a maintenance database for at least one of the handheld computer and connected to the remote location through a network (Figure 4), the product comprising:

computer code that creates a communication link between one of the handheld computers and a maintenance node (column 3, lines 25-34 - where the programs are the computer code);

computer code that detects whether the maintenance node is the home maintenance node for the handheld computer (column 5, line 49 to column 6, line 12 - where the software program is the computer code);

computer code that locates the home maintenance node for the handheld computer if the connected maintenance node is not the home maintenance node (column 5, line 49 to column 6, line 12);

computer code that opens a maintenance session between the handheld computer and the home maintenance node (column 5, line 49 to column 6, line 12);

computer code that performs maintenance on the handheld computer (column 5, line 49 to column 6, line 12); and

a computer readable medium that stores said computer codes (column 3, lines 30-31 where the computer readable medium is the portable computer system).

Hawkins does not explicitly disclose that maintenance includes virus scanning or running diagnostics on the handheld.

51> Jennery discloses remotely running diagnostics on a handheld, wherein the diagnostics include an operation selected from the group consisting: checking for broken shortcuts, checking for missing files, checking for temporary files that can be deleted, checking a registry area, deleting games, and deleting proprietary information that employees should not have installed on the handheld computer [abstract | column 3 «lines 1-22» | column 11 «lines 58-67»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Jennery's diagnostics functionality, such as his deletion of unauthorized information, into Hawkins to update the PDA's data and prevent unauthorized files from being taken on the handheld device.

52> Albrecht discloses scanning data on a computer for viruses, wherein scanning includes reading said data from the handheld, storing said data at least temporarily on a computer system, scanning said data for viruses with a virus detection program, cleaning said

data of viruses identified in the scanning, and updating the data on the handheld based on results of the scanning utilizing the virus detection program [abstract | Figure 1 | paragraphs 0001, 0009, 0010 0011, 0014, 0018]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Albrecht's centralized virus scanning functionality into Hawkins' PDA-host computer system to allow the host computer to perform virus scanning of files for the PDA. One would have been motivated to perform such an implementation because of the limited processing and memory capabilities of the PDA which would either be unable or inefficiently be able to perform its own virus scan.

53> As to claim 33, Hawkins does teach a computer readable medium but does not specifically disclose that the medium is selected from a group consisting of CD-ROM, floppy disk, tape, flash memory, system memory, hard drive, and a data signal embodied in a carrier wave.

54> Jennery teaches that a computer readable medium for a handheld device can consist of CD-ROM, floppy disk, tape, flash memory, system memory, hard drive, and a data signal in a carrier wave [column 3 «lines 17-25»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have reasonably inferred that Hawkins' computer readable medium was a hard drive as taught by Jennery as such a device is well known and expected in the art for storage of data in computer devices.

55> As to claim 34, Hawkins teaches a computer product wherein there is a one-to-one relationship between the handheld computers and the maintenance nodes such that each of the maintenance nodes represent the home maintenance node for only one handheld computer (column 5, lines 58-59 whereby each user having his own personal computer signifies the one-to-one relationship between the user's handheld and the user's personal computer).

56> As to claim 35, Hawkins teaches a computer product wherein a central maintenance node is the home maintenance node for all of the handheld computers (column 2, lines 1-3).

57> As to claim 38, Hawkins does not teach a product further comprising computer code that identifies software installed on the handheld computer, transfers updated versions of the software from a server connected to the network and updates software installed on the handheld computer.

58> Jennery teaches a product further comprising computer code that identifies software installed on the handheld computer, transfers updated versions of the software from a server connected to the network and updates software installed on the handheld computer [abstract | column 6 «lines 55-67» | column 7 «lines 1-10»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have implemented Jennery's system of performing maintenance in Hawkins' computer product to allow application software on a handheld to be up-to-date with the latest version of the application.

59> Claims 8 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hawkins, Albrecht and Jennery, in further view of Weschler, U.S Patent No. 6,470,332.

60> As to claim 8, Hawkins does not specifically disclose a method wherein the network is an enterprise network.

61> Weschler teaches that a network can be implemented as an enterprise network to obtain the benefits of being able to distribute application code and data among a variety of data structures, data processor systems, storage devices and physical locations (column 1, lines 16-25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Hawkins' network as an enterprise network for the advantages as stated above in the prior art of Weschler.

62> Claim 42 is rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hawkins, Albrecht and Jennery, in further view of Cheng et al, U.S Patent No. 6,151,643 ["Cheng"].

63> Hawkins does not disclose the method wherein the maintenance manager performs functions including displaying advertisements and upgrade offers based on applications installed on the handheld computer.

64> Cheng discloses a maintenance manager performs functions including displaying advertisements and upgrade offers based on applications installed on the handheld computer [column 22 «lines 28-42»]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Cheng's advertisement functionality and manager into Hawkins' maintenance manager to deliver relevant advertisements to Hawkins' handheld computer to insure saliency of said advertisements.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S Patent Publication No. 2002/0112041 A1 to Viscount et al – [abstract – remote diagnostics of handheld computers].

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the

advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dohm Chankong whose telephone number is (571)272-3946. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00AM - 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on (703)305-8498. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DC



Dung C. Dinh
Primary Examiner